

TABLE 1: THE MANAGEMENT ZONES

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
Developed Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities and other signs of human activity rather than resources would be the dominant features in this zone, but natural elements would also be present. • Resources would be intensively managed for visitor use and RNSP operational needs. Visitors and facilities would be intensively managed for resource protection and public safety. • Visitors might see resources that receive special protection by law or that are easily damaged from this zone, but these resources would generally not be included within this zone. • This zone would be restricted to as small an area as necessary to provide essential services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities would be convenient and designed to harmonize and blend with the adjacent resources. • These areas would provide opportunities for many social interactions, and the probability of encountering other visitors or RNSP staff would be very high. • There would be little need for visitors to physically exert themselves, apply outdoor skills, or make a long time commitment to see an area of interest once they have arrived there. • Opportunities for adventure or solitude would not be emphasized. • Quiet would not be expected, and noise levels would occasionally be high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor centers • large parking lots • picnic areas in heavily impacted areas away from primary resources and where infrastructure may be provided • administrative facilities including housing, maintenance shops, offices, and storage areas
Frontcountry Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone would contain predominantly natural features, but structures and the sights and sounds of people would be evident. • Visitors, sites, and facilities would be intensively managed to ensure resource protection and public safety. • The natural environment would be modified for essential visitor and RNSP operational needs, but only in a way that harmonizes with the setting and retains the dominant characteristics of the surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors would feel that they were in a natural park setting, but development would be evident. • There would be easy access to developed or transportation zones. • There would be ample opportunity for social interaction. • At certain times of day or season, there would be opportunities for solitude, but in general the probability of encountering other visitors would be high. The probability of encountering RNSP staff would be moderate. • This zone would offer a fairly structured experience, with onsite interpretation and education. • Visitors might be required to make a short time commitment and might need to physically exert themselves to a very small degree. • There would be limited challenge or adventure and little need for outdoor skills. • Quiet would not be required as an essential part of visitor enjoyment, but moderate to low noise levels would be desirable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trailhead parking • high-standard and high-use trail corridors that access prime features such as cultural sites or scenic areas • trails that are accessible to visitors with disabilities • scenic overlooks off transportation corridors • picnic areas with limited infrastructure • large, drive-in campgrounds and associated administrative facilities • utility corridors in otherwise natural areas • hardened trail surfaces, interpretive facilities and signs, and limited infrastructure would be allowed

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
Backcountry Zone, Mechanized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This zone would appear mostly natural, containing natural areas with generally pristine conditions and previously disturbed areas that have been or will be restored to natural conditions, as well as areas containing facilities of a more primitive nature than those in the frontcountry zone. • Resource modification and degradation from visitor use would be low in this zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This zone would provide visitors a sense of being immersed in a natural landscape. • The visitor experience would emphasize discovery. • Visitors would feel somewhat distant from most comforts, conveniences, and facilities. • The chance of solitary experiences would increase with increasing distance from transportation, developed, or frontcountry zones. The chance of encountering visitors or RNSP staff would be very low in most of the zone. • Visitors would generally have to commit a block of time, have outdoor skills, and exert themselves to use areas in this zone. There would be possibilities for challenge and adventure. • Quiet would generally be expected, but occasional moderate noise levels, especially near transportation and frontcountry zones and primarily from other visitors and maintenance activities, would be tolerated. • Visitors might periodically encounter ongoing rehabilitation and restoration projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential facilities would be evident, but the facilities would be very limited and would harmonize with the natural environment. • Facilities or structures would not be placed near easily damaged resources unless the resources could be protected and the facility was unobtrusive. • Facilities would be more rustic, in harmony with the less developed nature of this zone, and could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small walk-in or equestrian campgrounds with water and compost or pit toilets • small designated camping areas with no amenities • designated unpaved hiking or equestrian trails or designated biking trails with bridges • primitive trails with no improvements • walk-in picnic areas • small signs for visitor safety and resource protection. • A moderate level of management of both resources and visitors would be provided for visitor safety and resource protection, e.g., restricting off-trail use. • The parts of this zone that are adjacent to frontcountry zones would be expected to contain greater levels of development than the interior of this zone or than areas adjacent to primitive zones. The parts of this zone that are adjacent to primitive zones would be less suitable for the development of facilities or for recreational uses that involve mechanized equipment (such as mountain bikes).
Backcountry Zone, Nonmechanized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as backcountry mechanized subzone, but no noise from use of mechanical forms of transportation would be allowed within the zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor experiences in these areas would be similar to the description for the backcountry mechanized zone, with gradually less noise and intrusion as visitors move through this zone toward the primitive zone. • Visitors might periodically encounter ongoing rehabilitation and restoration projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities would be more primitive than those allowed in the backcountry mechanized zone. After disturbed areas in this zone have been restored, no form of mechanical transport such as bicycles would be allowed in this zone. Other activities or facilities allowed could be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hiking or equestrian trails • generally unimproved stream crossings with infrequent trail bridges only where needed for public safety • designated areas for camping, normally without facilities • small signs essential for visitor safety

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
Primitive Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This zone would be the most natural of all the zones, and would have areas with pristine conditions as well as areas with dense vegetation that are extremely difficult to enter or move through without trails; thus this zone is unlikely to be visited by most RNSP visitors. • This zone includes areas where very low use is desirable to protect certain resources. • The tolerance for resource degradation from visitor use would be low. • A low noise level from human-caused sources would be an essential resource condition in the interior of the zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visitors to the primitive zone would experience a natural setting, with the least evidence of development of any of the zones. • The primary experience would be one of discovery only, in an area that would be difficult to walk through. • Human use after the restoration of lands damaged by previous land use would likely be extremely low, either because of management restrictions or physical difficulty for human access. • Evidence of impacts from others would be minimal. • Chances for social interaction or encounters with RNSP staff or other visitors would be extremely low. •Opportunities for independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and solitude would be abundant. • There would be many opportunities for challenge and adventure. Visitors would have to exert themselves physically and perhaps mentally, and commit a relatively large block of time to explore in this zone because of the generally difficult topography, dense vegetation, and lack of developed access. Outdoor skills such as route-finding would be necessary. • Visitors might periodically encounter ongoing rehabilitation and restoration projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities or development would be allowed in this zone other than existing trails. • No new trails would be constructed in this zone. • Only foot access would be permitted. • Heavy equipment would be needed temporarily to restore natural conditions in damaged watersheds included in this zone. • Following the restoration of previously disturbed areas, management would be limited to those actions necessary to protect human health and safety and to restore natural processes that have been or continue to be altered by modern human influences. Onsite management and restrictions would be minimized and would be subtle.
Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area Subzone ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This research natural area would be intended to be the most pristine area within the national park. •Natural processes would be allowed to continue unhindered by any management action. • A low noise level from unnatural or human sources would be essential in the interior of the zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visitors would not be encouraged to enter this zone. •There would be no evidence of modern human presence or use of the area. •The probability of encountering other visitors or NPS staff would be very low. • Visitors would need to physically exert themselves and apply outdoor and route-finding skills to make their way in this zone. They might need to make a long time commitment to see the area. • Opportunities for solitude would be excellent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities or any other kind of permanent structure or modification would be appropriate. • By NPS policy, activities in resource natural areas are restricted to nonmanipulative research, education, and other activities that would not detract from the area's research values.

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
<p>Transportation Zone</p> <p>High-Standard Subzone — covers paved state highways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Highways 101 and 199 and State Highway 197 are in this zone and are under the control of Caltrans (the California Department of Transportation). • The desired conditions for RNSP resources in this zone must be integrated with the requirements to provide safe and efficient transportation for highway users. • Resources might be highly modified within this narrow corridor for operational and safety needs. • Adjacent RNSP resources and the visual qualities of the road corridor would be recognized as having significant regional value and would be protected accordingly. • The protection of ancient redwood forests would be of paramount importance. • This subzone would be made as narrow as possible to allow for the protection of the resources adjacent to the subzone and to limit the intrusion on RNSP resources and visitor enjoyment of the parks. However, this subzone would be wide enough to accommodate the development of safety pullouts, scenic overlooks, trailheads, and interpretive exhibits where appropriate. • Noise generated by traffic in this zone might affect the resources, particularly wildlife, in adjacent zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highway corridors should provide a world-class transportation experience. • All travelers should have a sense of being in a park environment. The experience would be primarily visual or vicarious. • The subzone would be used by visitors for touring the parks, enjoying scenic overlooks, and gaining access to other zones. • The visitor experience would depend on a motorized vehicle or bicycle and involve driving or bicycling along well-maintained paved roads. Portions of the highways, particularly Highway 101, are not well suited to safe and leisurely bicycling because of the speed and size of motorized vehicles on the highways and because the shoulders are narrow or absent. • Facilities for basic visitor orientation and signs would create a sense of arrival and awareness of being in a park. • Visitor attractions would be convenient, but visitors unfamiliar with the area might have difficulty identifying and stopping at attractions along Highway 101 because of the speed of travel. • The probability of encountering other users would be very high. • There would be no need for visitors to exert themselves, apply outdoor skills, or spend a long time in the zone. • Noise generated by traffic and maintenance activities in this zone might compromise resource values in adjacent zones, particularly quiet and a sense of solitude. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The placement of signs and facilities would require the approval of Caltrans. • Recreational activities such as bicycle riding would be accommodated within public safety and resource constraints. • Visitor use and operational facilities would be intensively managed for safety of all users. • Activities and facilities could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paved roadways with associated signs, barriers, and traffic control devices, • law enforcement and other restrictions on visitor activity • interpretive media • utility corridors • scenic overlooks, trailheads, and safety pullouts

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
<p>Low-standard Subzone — applies to most other roads in the parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some low-standard roads are under county control. • A moderate amount of resource modification would be necessary to provide for RNSP operational needs, public safety, and administrative access. • This subzone would be as narrow as possible to allow for the protection of adjacent resources. • Noise in this subzone would be less than in the high-standard subzone because of the lower traffic speeds and volume. • There would be correspondingly less effect on the wildlife in adjacent zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The visitor experience would be primarily visual within this subzone and would depend on driving a motorized vehicle or bicycling along a paved or unpaved road. • This subzone would be used by visitors for touring the parks, seeing resources, enjoying scenic overlooks and interpretive media, and gaining access to other zones in the parks. • Visitor attractions would be convenient and might be easier to stop at than in the high-standard subzone because of the generally lower speed of travel. • Bicycling along these roads would be safer than in the high-standard subzone because of less traffic and lower speeds. • Chances to observe the natural environment would be important. • There might be a sense of adventure, but there would generally be little need for visitors to exert themselves, apply outdoor skills, or spend a long time in the area. • The probability of encountering other visitors or RNSP staff would be moderate to low. • Some roads in this zone would be closed to visitors in motorized vehicles. • Noise generated by traffic and maintenance in this subzone might compromise resource values in adjacent zones, particularly quiet and a sense of solitude, but the impact on visitors would be much less than in the high-standard subzone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities and facilities could include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paved or unpaved roads and associated signs, barriers, and other traffic control devices • paved or unpaved pullouts • interpretive media • roadside parking and picnic areas with comfort stations • utility corridors • scenic overlooks, trailheads, and safety pullouts • Visitors and facilities would be intensively managed for safety.

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
Bald Hills Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bald Hills contain a unique mixture of cultural influence on an uncommon natural resource. Although the natural resources might be the most prominent feature, the existence of the Bald Hills can be attributed to a long history of cultural effects. Within this zone, cultural resources and their protection might take precedence over natural resources or vice versa. • The contributing elements of the historic and archeological national register districts, such as structures, orchards, roads, water systems, and archeological sites, would be preserved. Vegetation management would be implemented according to the <i>Bald Hills Vegetation Management Plan</i> (1992). • Essential facilities would be evident, but the facilities would be limited and would harmonize with the natural and cultural environment. • Resource modification and degradation from visitor use would be low in this zone. • This zone would include recently disturbed areas with processes that have been or will be restored to near natural conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bald Hills zone would provide visitors with a sense of being immersed in a natural landscape with opportunities to appreciate the cultural history of the area. Awareness of the natural environment might be a prominent part of the experience in portions of this zone, while in other areas the cultural environment might be the prominent experience. • The visitor experience would emphasize discovery. • Visitors would feel somewhat distant from most modern comforts, conveniences, and facilities. Some facilities would be provided for visitor support and enjoyment of the resources. • The chance of solitary experiences would increase with increasing distance from the transportation zone. The chance of encountering visitors or RNSP staff would be low in most of the zone, although visitors might encounter staff engaged in various resource management activities. • Visitors would generally have to commit a block of time, and exert themselves in some areas, to visit this zone. In general, there would be possibilities for challenge and adventure, and learning about of past human influence in a seemingly natural landscape. • Quiet would generally be expected, but occasional moderate noise levels, especially near transportation zones and primarily from other visitors and maintenance activities, would be experienced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate facilities in this zone are those that would harmonize with the essential characteristics of the natural and cultural resources and that would be critical to visitor enjoyment and understanding of the zone, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small walk-in campgrounds with water and compost or pit toilets • primitive trails with no improvements • walk-in and roadside picnic areas • small signs or appropriate wayside exhibits for visitor interpretation and safety and resource protection • self-guiding tours • Facilities or structures would not be placed near easily damaged resources unless the facility was unobtrusive and the resources could be protected. • Special emphasis would be placed on the protection of American Indian sacred and ethnographic sites. • A moderate level of management would be provided for visitor safety and resource protection, e.g., restricting off-trail use, fire line construction around barns, etc.

Zone	Resource Condition or Character	Visitor Experience	Appropriate Kinds of Activities or Facilities
Cultural Resource Zone² — includes cultural roads and trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within this zone, cultural resources might take precedence over natural resources. • The desired character or condition of resources in this zone would depend on the specific resource. • The surrounding areas, and in certain cases the resources themselves, might be modified for resource protection and visitor safety. However, the modification of the essential or defining characteristics of the resource would generally only be allowed with research and extensive documentation. Some of these resources might be in areas that are substantially developed, but the resources themselves would be protected through sometimes intensive management of visitor use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A broad spectrum of visitor experiences would be available in this zone. • The visitor experience would vary with the type and sensitivity of the resource. In some cases, visitors would be able to experience the site as the original human users did; entry to other sites would be subtly discouraged, prohibited, or intensively managed to protect the resource. • Awareness of the natural environment might be a prominent part of the experience in much of this zone; however, this awareness might be an almost insignificant part of the experience at other sites in this zone. • The probability of encountering other visitors or RNSP staff would vary substantially for different sites. • Generally, there would be little need for visitors to exert themselves, apply outdoor skills, or spend a long time in the zone. • Opportunities for solitude and tranquility would not be critical to the primary experience in most areas within the zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate facilities in this zone are those that would harmonize with the essential characteristics of the resource and that would be critical to visitor enjoyment and understanding of the site. • The nature and location of the resource with respect to other zones would partly determine what activities or facilities were appropriate. • Low-standard roads, trailheads and trails, picnic areas, vault toilets, fencing, signs, and interpretive media would be appropriate in some areas. In other areas such as sites sacred to American Indians, no structure that would draw unwanted attention to the site or facilities would be provided. Facilities that divert visitor attention from sacred sites might be appropriate.

1. The **Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area** would be a subzone of the primitive zone. This zone encompasses 2,250 acres of largely unmodified forested stream basin. Because public entry is assumed to be extremely low because of the difficulty of walking through this zone, special or intensive management would be unnecessary at this time. A research natural area is defined under NPS management policy as a special designation granted by the NPS director and applied to prime examples of natural ecosystems and areas with significant genetic resources with value for long-term baseline observational studies or as control areas for comparative studies involving manipulative research outside the national park. These areas are to be managed to provide the greatest possible protection of site integrity.

2. For their protection, archeological sites and some of the resources that are held as significant by American Indians within this zone will not be identified on maps or documents.